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THE WEATHER

Max. +19°C. Minimum -2°C.
Sun sets today at 5.11 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6.14 a.m.
Yesterday's Temperatures
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

—Forecast by Air Authority
Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant; Spinax
Hotel; Kabul Hotel; Shar-e-
Naw near Park Cinema, Kabul
International Airport.

VOL. III, NO. 210

KABUL, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER, 12, 1964. (AQRAB 21, 1343, S.H.)

PRICE Af 2

South African Govt Rejects U.N. Proposals On S.W. Africa

UNITED NATIONS, New York, November, 12, (Reuter).—SOUTH Africa spurned United Nations proposals to help with the development of Southwest Africa and, in a note published Wednesday suggested that the world body turn its attention to "other areas in Africa more in need of it".

Mattys Botha, South African resident representative, also sharply criticised the U.N. Secretariat, headed by U Thant, for its "entirely partisan and prejudiced attitude" towards the Odendaal Commission report.

This document, prepared under the chairmanship of F.H. Odendaal, administrator of the South African province of the Transvaal, was tabled in the Cape Town parliament last January.

It recommended a 218 million dollar five-year development plan for Southwest Africa—which South Africa administers under mandate from the now defunct League of Nations—coupled with proposals to speed the attainment of self-government by 12 distinct ethnic groups in territorial "homelands."

The homelands scheme is no longer under consideration.

Botha said that a confidential paper which the U.N. Secretariat issued after publication of the Odendaal report described it at one point as "an ingenious scheme to starve African education funds and to relieve the government of the responsibility to find money for non-white education."

This was "wholly untrue," he said.

Another paragraph of the U.N. Secretariat analysis was stated to have said: "The fact that the Afrikaners have an almost pathological concern for their language and culture, which they regard as 'their soul,' and wish to maintain them pure, is no reason why this should be assumed to be true of other groups and therefore be imposed on them."

Yet, Botha said, in other countries of Africa "even despotism is condoned and defended on the basis that an essentially African ethos exists which, with its related customs, traditions and loyalties, must be understood and respected."

Nothing an observation that in health matters Africans were to be "allowed to wallow in their ignorance and disease," the South African delegate said the opposite was true as the Odendaal report "not only indicates how much more advanced health services are than in many other states of Africa but also proposed extensive further developments."

He said it was apparent that the South African government "could not receive advice or aid from an organisation which, on the question of Southwest Africa, could issue a document such as the paper from which the preceding illustrations of bias are taken."

B-52 Bomber Crashes Killing Six Of Its Crew

WOLF POINT, Montana, Nov. 12, (Reuter).—A B-52 jet bomber crashed and burned in a remote part of north eastern Montana Tuesday night, killing six of seven men crew. The seventh man was reported missing.

The Air Force said the bodies of the six known victims were found in the smouldering wreckage of the eight-jet bomber which had been stationed at Larson Air Force Base, Moses Lake, Washington State.

Ben Bella Favours Visit To USA If Relations Improve

ALGIERS, Nov. 12, (AP).—President Ahmad Ben Bella says he would like to visit President Johnson if relations between their governments improve to the point where such a trip would be useful.

"Why not?" he said when he was asked in an interview if he planned to make a visit to Washington.

"There is no animosity in our relations," he said "but they are not what we would like them to be."

Ben Bella added that if he went to Washington, he "would like to go for a purpose". He did not elaborate.

The Algerian President was interviewed in apartment just off the avenue Franklin D. Roosevelt European furniture and heavy red Algerian rugs furnished the oblong room, and peppermint tea was served.

Ben Bella said he considered Johnson's election a "good thing".

"All countries applaud it," he said. "It showed that the American political system was in good health."

But he said he would like to see American policy towards several nations changed. He cited US policy toward the Congo, Cuba and Vietnam.

"It is bad to support Tshombe," he declared. "Under him the whole Congo becomes a Katanga. Tshombe is the worst of solutions. All Africans feel this way about him and about American support for him."

Ben Bella expressed hope that the United States would "find a way of normalising the situation" in Cuba and Vietnam.

In reply to a question, he said Algeria leans toward Soviet Union and the Socialist countries because he feels their foreign policies more nearly suit his country. Again he mentioned the Congo, Cuba and Vietnam.

"Nevertheless we have kept our independent position," he said, "not only regarding America, but regarding China and Soviet Union as well."

He said Algeria had praised the American efforts in working out the limited nuclear test ban treaty.

Ben Bella said Algeria would continue to support African independence movements, particularly in the Portuguese territories of Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea. He said camps in Algeria for training Angolan guerrillas will be continued.

Cabinet Council Adopts 6 Parts Of 103 Section Code

KABUL, Nov. 12.—The Cabinet Council, which met under the chairmanship of Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, the Prime Minister yesterday morning, discussed the various sections of the Penal Code. The Council adopted, with certain amendments, 6 parts of the Code containing 103 sections. The meeting ended at 5 p.m. Other parts of the proposed law will be dealt with next week.

Their Royal Highnesses Ahmad Shah, Bilquis, Khatout Visit Marastoon



KABUL, November, 12.—His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, President of the Afghan Red Crescent Society together with Her Royal Highness Princess Bilquis, President and Her Royal Highness Khatoul, Vice-President of the Committee of Afghan Women Volunteers visited Marastoon (The Destitute Persons' Home) yesterday afternoon. Other members of the Committee were also present during the visit.

His Royal Highness outlined to those living in Marastoon and all other present the different plans contemplated by him to develop philanthropic organisations including the Marastoon. His Royal Highness also thanked the Committee of Afghan Women Volunteers for its offer to serve the Red Crescent Society and the Marastoon and to carry out a survey of families needing assistance.

Mrs. Mastoorah Afghan, Advisor to the AWV Committee referred to the progress made by the Afghan Red Crescent Society and the Marastoon under His Royal Highness' guidance and said that the plans for developing philanthropic organisations in future were hopeful. She pledged the Committee's co-operation in carrying forward such plans.

Drastic Measures Announced By Wilson's Government To Improve U.K.'s Economy

LONDON, November, 12, (Reuter).—BRITAIN'S Labour government—in office less than a month—Wednesday announced a series of drastic measures aimed at restoring the nation's economic strength "once and for all."

James Callaghan, Chancellor of the Exchequer (finance minister), gave details of the moves in a special autumn budget presented to parliament.

He announced a two-pronged attack on the nation's balance of payments deficit, officially forecast to reach a peacetime record level of 800 million pounds sterling this year.

For the short-term, he announced that legislative powers of manufacturers will run until November 30 next year—but that the levy itself will be reviewed next spring.

For long-term, he said that in his full budget next April he will introduce two measures of tax reform—a far-reaching capital gains tax and a corporation tax; and raise the standard rate of income tax by six pence.

Another tax taking immediate effect at 1800 GMT last night is of six pence a gallon on the duty

of petrol, hydrocarbon oils and diesel oils.

At the same time Callaghan "sweetened the pill" by announcing increased social security benefits for the sick, unemployed, and old-age and war pensioners.

Sir Alec Douglas-Home, the Conservative opposition leader, immediately branded the budget as aimed simply at raising revenue for social purposes by increased taxation.

He said: "I cannot accept your proposition that this budget was necessary because of the balance of payments."

Sir Alec claimed the Labour government need never have created the atmosphere of crisis they had in recent weeks, and said: "we have only seen the tip of the iceberg of socialist taxation. It is rather a cold and uninviting prospect."

Callaghan opened his hour-long

Their Majesties Return To Peking From Hangchow

PEKING, Nov. 12.—Their Majesties the King and Queen and their entourage returned to Peking by special plane yesterday afternoon from Hangchow after visiting various parts of China.

Mr. Tung Pi-Wu, Vice-Chairman of the People's Republic of China, and Mme. Wang Kuang-Mei, wife of Chairman Liu Shao-Chi, who accompanied Their Majesties in their visit returned on the same plane.

The royal party were welcomed at the Peking airport by Mr. Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, and his wife Mme. Kang Ke-Ching and Mme. Teng Ying-Chao, wife of Premier Chou en-Lai.

Leaving Hangchow, Their Majesties were seen off at the airport by Mr. Chou Chien-Jen, governor of Chekiang province, and his wife, Mr. Wang Tzu-Ta, Mayor of Hangchow, and his wife, other local leaders and thousands of people.

U.S. Mission Arrives In Malaysia For Military Aid Talks

KUALA LUMPUR, Nov. 12, (AP).—An eight-man US team arrived Wednesday to assess the military needs of Malaysia.

The team led by Philip W. Manhard, a US State Department official, said the United States would be prepared to consider long and short-term credit for the purchase of arms and equipment.

During their two-week stay, the Americans will meet Malaysian military and Defence ministry officials, and tour bases, including those in Borneo states of Sabah and Sarawak.

Details of what Malaysia is seeking from the United States and other nations have not been announced but they are understood to include jet planes.

A Canadian defence survey team left for home Wednesday.

USSR, China Reported To Have Agreed To Continue Their Talks

MOSCOW, Nov. 12, (Reuter).—Soviet sources said Wednesday there were "indications" that Chou en-Lai, the Chinese Prime Minister, and Soviet leaders have agreed to continue Sino-Soviet ideological talks at a new meeting in Peking early next year.

The reports came from sources who are generally well-informed on Soviet affairs, but they lacked confirmation.

They said Chou and Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist Party leader, had agreed after talks here that the Soviet and Chinese parties should make new attempts at bilateral talks in an effort to narrow their differences.

USSR, Yugoslavia Sign \$300,000,000 Trade Accord

MOSCOW, Nov. 12, (AP).—The Soviet Union and Yugoslavia Wednesday signed a 300-million-dollar trade agreement for next year, the Soviet news agency (Tass) reported.

At the same time, the two countries concluded an agreement on a 250-million dollar Soviet order for 78 Yugoslav-built ships for delivery in 1966-70.

(Contd. on page 4)

KABUL TIMES

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KABUL TIMES

NOVEMBER 12, 1964

TV For Afghanistan

Afghanistan is now negotiating with the French government about possible French assistance to establish the first television station in this country. The pros and cons of establishing TV station in Afghanistan is of course the same that have been given in countries where such stations have been established. The argument is of particular importance in case of developing countries where in proportion of the host of needs that these countries have, it is said whether it is wise to spend money and talents on this medium of mass communication. There are two aspects which are connected with television: It offers informative and entertainment programmes. To establish a TV centre and run it from the technical point of view is not too expensive, provided that the station has the money and other resources to run its programmes during the hours that it broadcasts.

Is it too early for Afghanistan to set its television station? We think it is not. We have to make a beginning in this field. Perhaps it is right to say that we will not be able to offer entertaining programmes regularly for TV audience. But it is quite obvious that we can use this medium for education particularly in replying such things which do not require special staging and preparation for television. We mean that if we had to hire special cast to prepare a programme for TV, then we might run to certain difficulties. But there are very many activities which could be relayed to the public and audiences of special interest without running into extra high cost. Along with this we can offer certain entertaining programmes right now.

But despite all this, there are certain things that we have to take into consideration at this very stage. We have to be able to run the programmes that we are supposed to relay through TV efficiently. We should train people in technical field and also some in staging fields of television. As we know the Afghan authorities are cautious to start with a very modest and careful plan in this field. That the French government has taken a keen interest in this connection, reflects

IS NON-ALIGNMENT AN IDEOLOGY?
THE PERIOD OF CONSOLIDATION

After the formative period, of which we have made sufficient reference in some of our earlier articles, the period of consolidation began in 1954. This period is signified by several outstanding events which are indeed interconnected with each other and which collectively have a profound impact upon the nature of non-alignment. During this era on the one hand non-alignment came under heavy fire from the western bloc and on the other, and in a contrary manner, it came close to acceptance by the eastern camp.

In so far as non-alignment is concerned this period is hallmarked by four distinct trends of which every one of them, in reality is a system, a channel, a particularly and a salient manifestation of conceptual development. These trends are: Popularity, ideology, recognition, and peaceful work. The means or the method by which these systems flowed into proper channels was mainly through the forces of affinity. And of course, there could be no real attachment between the members of the non-aligned nations unless they found mechanisms to develop it.

The best mechanism, as is always the case with international activities, was the method of personal contact and occasional arrangement of conferences in different levels. In this respect the role of United Nations as a platform for crystallisation of efforts on the part of the non-aligned nations is worth mentioning. In a way, we may summarise, UNO was the place where the ideology of non-alignment took its real form. In any case the non-aligned conferences, arranged in different times and places, has been one of the most important tools for the shaping non-alignment is the ideological

Commissioner-General Asks Extension
Of UNRWA For Five More Years

The Commissioner-General of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) sees no end to the need for the agency's work and accordingly is proposing that that UNRWA's mandate be extended for at least five years.

The present mandate will expire next June 30. Commissioner-General L. Michelmore in a report prepared for the General Assembly also submitted for calendar 1963 budget estimates totalling \$37,033,000. Roughly 45 per cent of that would go for relief, 13 per cent for health and 42 per cent for education and training. The agency is financed by voluntary contributions, mainly, but not exclusively, from governments.

Since its creation in 1950, UNRWA has obtained \$482 million from governments, of which the United States provided \$340 million, the United Kingdom \$85 million and France \$12 million. Canada has contributed more than \$16 million, Australia more than \$2.9 million and the Federal Republic of Germany more than \$2.6 million.

As of last June 30, the agency was providing assistance for various kinds to 1,246,585 Palestine

the close ties which have always existed between our nations in cultural and educational fields for many years and we concrete step will be adopted in relations between Afghanistan and France.

BY SHAFIE RAHEL

ing and consolidation of neutrality. It has also encouraged other half-the-way and newly emergent countries to get attracted to non-alignment and think of its practical advantages. Because of its importance this topic shall be dealt with in one of our future articles.

By the mid of the consolidation period we have a different story to tell. There is a change of heart on the part of USA and some other countries. As a result of this non-alignment comes to stay as something which can be trusted, leaned upon, look to for mediation and judgment, and finally be accepted as a standard for peaceful co-existence.

The colourful continuity of international events, and the pressure of times, once again played its role in the consolidation period. The Indo-China crisis in 1954 was the second major event which put the policy of non-alignment to test. For a second time after the Korean crisis these countries showed their independence. The observation of independence, it came to be understood, was for no other purpose but to preserve world peace.

The Suez crisis of 1956 gave the non-aligned nations a third occasion to openly demonstrate their solidarity, force and pressure as a force and to rescue Egypt from the predictable dangers. The Hungarian crisis of 1956 was another major event.

But as the Suez crisis came first and certain other backings were given to some non-aligned countries, before the Hungarian situation, the reaction of these countries to the latter crisis was indeed very strange and cool.

The most important aspects of the Suez crisis was the ideological

outline and the recognition of it, although not directly and frankly, but indirectly and consciously, by the whole world irrespective of their own ideology. Once the basic tenets of non-alignment such as anti-colonialism, anti-racism, anti-pacism were formed other principles which are essential for a system of thought to be recognised as an ideology, intermittently but steadily grew. Every international occasion—such as the Suez crisis of 1956 that came about due to conversion of conflicting opinions to a hot war, was not only an opportunity for the non-aligned nations to prove their affinity and power of independence in policies, but also a chance for them to improve upon the principles of non-alignment.

Although it is a proverbial statement in international politics that history repeats itself, still every historical event and situation that comes about stands by itself and as such every international affair—though it is not always strictly international, in its broader perspective—has different manifestation and solutions to be found. As a result of this the Suez crisis, for instance, added something different or strengthened something which already existed to non-alignment from that of Hungarian crisis or, to go a little back, from that of the Korean crisis of 1950.

In order to find out the real impact of any given event upon the pattern and formulation of a given ideology several factors the most important of which are the place where the event occurs, the timing of the event, its relation to other ideologies, its international implications, the solutions that can be found and the real and basic causes of its occurrence and the possibility of its repetition should be taken into consideration.

The same issue of Anis carried the fourth installment of the article by Feda Mohammad Fedayee commenting on the monetary situation in Afghanistan. Referring to the escape of capital and the propensity of people to conceal their capitals and properties the article said right now a big sum of capitals belonging to the citizens of this country is deposited in foreign banks.

We should not forget that the Property Registration Act of Public Employees which has recently been passed is one of many factors which have encouraged capital flight and capital speculation. Undoubtedly such legal sanctions have been put into effect by many nations but no positive results have been obtained.

In my opinion, the article said, the Property Registration Act has encouraged the capital to escape or has intensified speculation in two ways. First, those who have collected big sums of money through illegal ways are reluctant to invest their capitals in land or building etc, inside the country but instead they tend to exchange them into gold the value of which is mostly stable. Second, the people move to change their surplus currencies into foreign currencies and thus foreign currency inevitably flows out of the country. The fundamental economic disadvantage of such monetary movement is that it will heavily strike the country's balance of payments and thus result in budget instability.

The free export of carpets, karakul pelts etc. is another factor in escape of capital. It has been learnt that in recent years a part of foreign exchange which has been obtained from the sale of carpets and karakul is not returned in the country and is deposited in foreign banks. This is the most dangerous form of capital flight and deserves immediate attention, said the article.

KABUL, Nov. 12.—Dr. Mohammad Ismail Kabir, who had gone to the Soviet Union three weeks ago to attend a Seminar on Infectious Diseases and also to visit health institutions in Moscow and Baku, returned to Kabul yesterday. The Seminar, which lasted 26 days, was attended by delegates from 19 countries.

et help since 1948 has exceeded \$66 million. Looking to the future, Michelmore proposed the following points of a programme which he hopes to carry out:—Greater flexibility in the provision of relief to allow adjustment of assistance more closely to needs of individual refugees and refugee families;—If resources permit, appropriate increase in relief aid;—Progressive revision of relief methods;—Maintenance of existing level of health standards;—Exploring possibilities for refugee participation in administration of certain communal affairs in refugee camps;—Maintenance of existing communal welfare service;—Maintenance of the existing pattern of education and training services, and development of those services;—Continued advancement of capable and experienced Palestinian members of the agency's staff to positions of greater responsibility;—Continuation of efforts to raise increased contributions from both governmental and non-governmental sources.

The aggregate cost of such direct

PRESS
Glance
At a

The daily Anis had an article headlined "The Role Of Press In Improving Social Situation" by Mr. Tamanna. Press said the article, is the public mirror reflecting opinions and actions of the society no matter they are good or bad. If newspapers are led by realistic trend and make a profound study of social cases and analyse all social actions and reactions impartially and without being subjected to any pressure to bias their judgment, we can be convinced that they will discharge their duties as the police of the society. The article quoted a western thinker as saying: Newspaper is the police of a society. Every police if sees any wrong act and keeps silence he has in fact committed "treason". The fact is that, it said, we are confronted with a number of problems and backwardness. The causes of our backwardness lie in the lack of attention to tackle our social evils. It would not be a mistake if we claim that our economic infrastructure is not strengthened, most of our people are unable to enjoy sufficient food and cloth and comfortable homes and that they are not educated enough.

Moreover there are many other factors which contribute to the discomfort of people. In such a society with a host of social and economic problems the role of intelligentsia and writers is becoming very important. In the opinion of the writer one of the effective ways to break the deadlock and make a headway towards progress in eliminating the existing evils is to keep the doors open for constructive criticisms and comments on all problems of social life.

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Radio Afghanistan
Programme

THURSDAY

I English Programme:
3.00-3.30 p.m. AST 15 225 Kcs=
19 m band
II English Programme:
3.30-4.00 p.m. AST 15 125 Kcs=
19 m band
Urdu Programme:
6.00-6.00 p.m. AST 4 775 Kcs=
62 m band
III English Programme:
6.30-7.00 p.m. AST 4 775 Kcs=
62 m band
Russian Programme:
10.00-10.30 p.m. AST 4 775 Kcs=
62 m band
Arabic Programme:
10.30-11.00 p.m. AST 11 945 Kcs=
25 m band
German Programme:
11.00-30 p.m. AST 9 635 Kcs=
31 m band
French Programme:
11.00-12.00 midnight 9 635 Kcs=
31 m band

Air Services

FRIDAY

AFGHAN ARIANA AIRLINES

Kandahar-Kabul
Arrival -0915
Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival -1245
Mazar, Kunduz, Kabul
Arrival -1305

Departure
Kabul-Peshawar
Departure - 1045
Kabul - Kunduz, Mazar
Departure - 0745
Kabul Kandahar -
Departure - 1500
Kabul - Tehran
Departure - 1130

TMA
Kabul - Beirut
Departure - 1100

Saturday
Beirut, Tharan, Kabul
Arrival - 1230

PIA
Peshawar-Kabul
Arrival - 1050
Kabul Peshawar
Departure - 1130
Kabul Kandahar
Departure - 1400

Important
Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20123
Police 20907-21122
Traffic 20189-20401
Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732

Radio Afghanistan 20452
New Clinic 24572

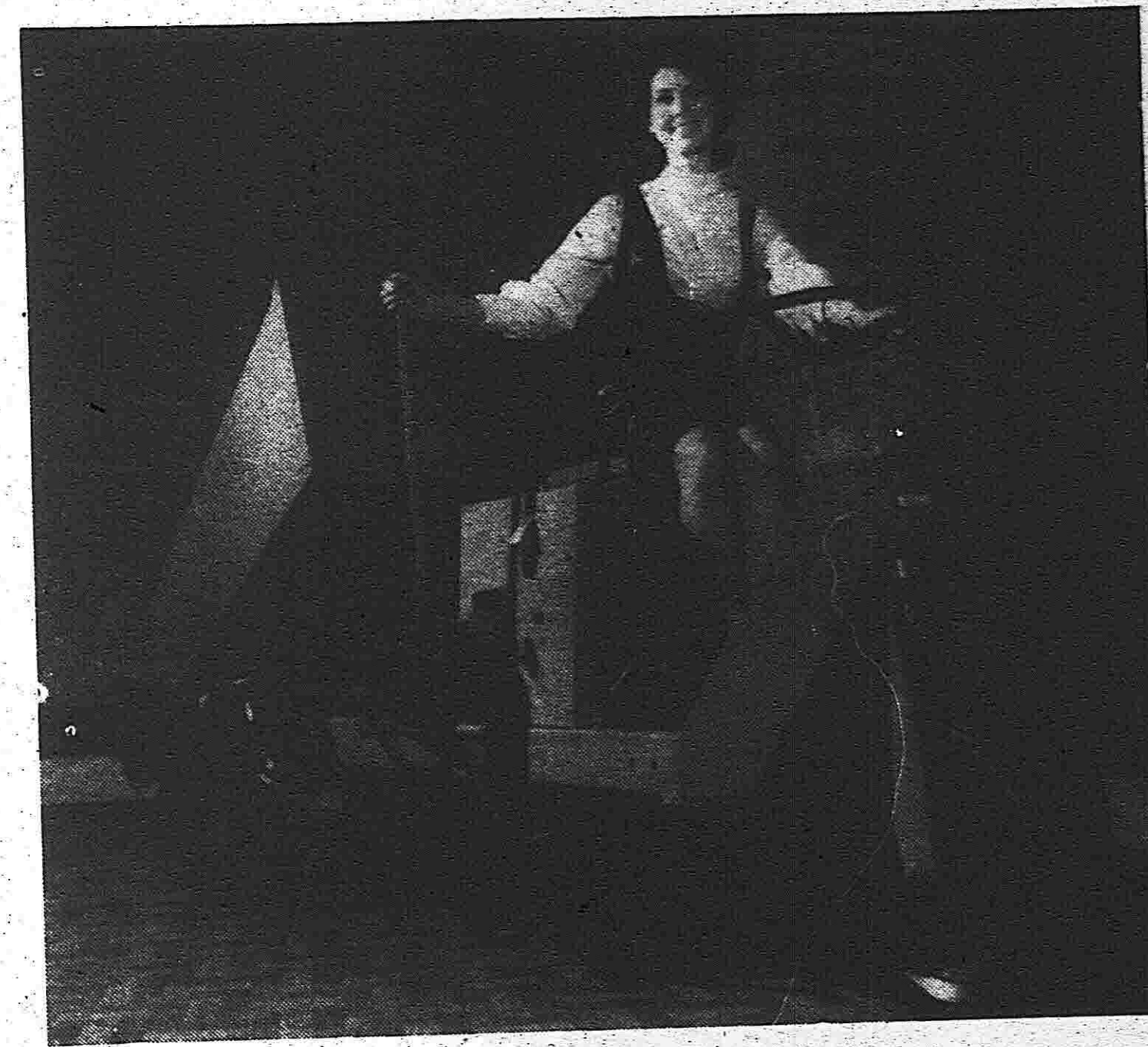
D'Afghanistan Bank 20413
Bakhtar News Agency 21771
Afghan National Bank 22318
Airport 20452
Radio Afghanistan 20452
Bakhtar Phone No. 22619

Pharmacies

Yousaf Phone No. 23504
Mirwais Phone No. 20553
Bari Phone No. 20523
Ferhad Phone No. 21006
Zaman Phone No. 20551
Pahltunistan Phone No. 20558

SATURDAY
Maywand Phone No. 20580
Nawi Phone No. 20587
Watan Phone No. 21028
Ahmad Shah Baba Ph. No. 20907
Nawi Hashimi Phone No. 24137
Shari-Now Phone No. 20079

Trade And Technical Photograph Service



With pretty Ursula Williams in control of the versatile "Bonney" one-ton dump truck went on show recently at Britain's Mechanical Handling Exhibition in London's Earls Court.

Powered by a 7½ horse power

Villiers petrol engine, the three-wheeled vehicle can be supplied with a variety of bodies including an engine-powered tipper or hand-tipper as shown here.

For small holders pig farmers, nurserymen, grounds-

men and light industry this is the ideal truck. It will pull five gang mowers, heavy roller, fertiliser distributor—and has been used to sprinkle rock salt on to ice roads.

Ghorid Dynasty Forms A Fascinating
Chapter In The History Of This Country

BY PROF. MOHAMMAD ALI

Ghor is a mountainous country lying east of Herat. It is the highest plateau in Afghanistan next to the Pamirs, having an extremely cold climate during the winter. At the time when Ghazni was enjoying bliss under the Ghaznavid Sultans, there in the heart of Afghanistan, the Ghorids or Shanshiyans—were slowly rising to power and eminence. The history of this ruling dynasty forms one of the most interesting chapters of Afghan history. The two dynasties, the Ghorids and the Ghaznavids, in the beginning had cordial relations, but the growing power of the former alarmed the Ghaznavid Sultans, and this led to a series of wars and conflicts, which in the long run proved ruinous to the Ghaznavids. The successors of Mahmud were too feeble to maintain their position in face of the rising power of Ghor.

According to traditions the first among the Ghorids to make name and fame was Amir Fulad, son of Malik Shansab, hence the family is sometimes called Shansabiyans. Taking advantage of the anarchy then prevailing in Afghanistan, Amir Fulad established an independent principality in this difficult part of the country at a time when Abu Muslim was making preparations to drive the Omayyads out of Khurasan. Fulad is said to have led an army to the assistance of Abu Muslim and to have taken a prominent part in Abu Muslim's war of liberation.

After Amir Fulad's death, his

son and then one of his brothers, came to power one after the other. Nothing is known of the family until the time of Amir Barji, son of Maharan, who was a great chief and is considered to be one of the powerful rulers of Ghor. He was a handsome youth of many fine qualities. He is said to have gone to Baghdad and to have met Harunur Rashid, the Caliph, who giving him a banner invested him with a royal title.

Amir Subaktagin, on coming to power, led several expeditions into Ghor. When Sultan Mahmud ascended the throne, the kingdom of Ghor had fallen to the lot of Mohammad Suri, an energetic ruler, who had brought all the surrounding territories under his sway. This naturally caused the anxiety of the great Sultan, who made up his mind to nip his power in the bud.

Suri, relying on the strength of his forts, the prowess of his men and the power of his large army, jeeringly rejected the terms offered by the Sultan, and determined to fight to the better end. At last after several engagements in which he showed unusual bravery, he was forced to take shelter in the fort of Ahangaran, where he made a heroic stand for a long period of time. But being cut off from all sides and receiving no help or provisions from his quarters, he was forced to surrender. The Sultan took him along with his son, Shish, to Ghazni where he was cordially received. It is said that he, who could

not brook the disgrace of defeat and the humiliation of imprisonment, decided to end his life by taking poison which he had kept concealed under the signed of his ring.

The Sultan immediately released his son Shish, and allowed him to return to Ghor. He gave the chieftainship of the principality to Amir Abu Ali, the eldest son of the deceased ruler, who promised to remain loyal to the Sultan. Amir Abu Ali was a devout Muslim who planted many Islamic institutions in Ghor and erected a large number of buildings of public utility. He is also credited with the erection of many Friday mosques and madrasas (schools) and with endowing them with Awqaf, tax-free lands. He held the religious leaders and Ulama in great respect and considered it as his duty to serve and venerate hermits and ascetics.

The relations between these two ruling families remained amicable until the end of reigns of Malik Izzud-din Hussain of Ghor and Arsalan Shah bin Masud III of Ghazni. After the death of the former, his seven sons did not remain united. One of the brothers, Qutub-ud-din, more energetic than other, established himself in the district of Warshad and called his capital the city of Firoz. But his brothers, jealous of his power, would not allow him to live in peace. As a result of this growing animosity, the Prince was obliged to seek safety in flight. He came to Ghazni where he was cordially received. (To be concluded)

German Professor
Develops New Way
For Transplantation

Great progress was made on the medical domain of transplantation of human organs by Dr. Brockmann a West German professor at the University of Göttingen. A fungoid agent developed by him in co-operation with scientists of a large West-German chemical firm proved successful. Miracles could of course not be expected of this agent, said the scientist, but in the case of transplantation of kidneys, the hitherto most successful sector of organic transplantations, they have led to most remarkable results.

The transplantation of human organ in older days the seemingly impossible aim of the doctors, but today one of the latest branches of modern medicine is still in the experimental stage. To replace a kidney, a lung or a liver of an organism by the same of another does not mean overcoming unsolvable difficulties to the surgeons of today. But after a short time the human body produces certain anti-agents against this intruder. This is due to the different composition of the protein molecules of the foreign organ.

Different means were tried to stop the formation of this anti-agent. It was possible to retard the transplanted organ by X-rays and Cortison-Derivates. But in all cases the transplanted organ detached itself from the guest organ after a few weeks.

For the first time British and American research workers succeeded in keeping the transplanted organ functioning for several months using this fungoid agent, "Sanamycin" developed by professor Brockmann. This remedy is not new. It has already been used for some years when treating cancer. The discovery that this remedy also retards the resistance against foreign organs is looked upon as a gratifying contribution to the transplantation surgery by the experts.

Czech And Yugoslavi
Delegations Leave Moscow

MOSCOW, Nov. 12. (Reuter).—Czechoslovak and Yugoslav Communist Party delegations left Moscow on their way home indicating that the main discussions in a four-day parley of the world's communist party chiefs are over. Only the Albanians were absent from the talks.

The delegations were led by Jiri Henslgrych, a Czech party president member, and Veljko Vlahovic, chief ideological expert of the Yugoslav party.

Tass news agency reported meanwhile that the East German Foreign Minister, Dr. Lothar Balz, had talks here with Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Foreign Minister.

MOSCOW, Nov. 12. (Tass).—The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Alexei Kosygin received a party and government delegation of Algeria headed by H. Ben Alla and had a warm conversation with them which was marked by a warm friendly atmosphere.

Free Exchange Rates At
D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Nov. 12.—The following are the exchange rates at the D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in afghanis per unit of foreign currency.

| | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| Afs. 63.50 (per one) | US Dollar | Afs. 63.50 |
| Afs. 177.80 (per one) | Pound Sterling | Afs. 177.80 |
| Afs. 1587.50 (per hundred) | German Mark | Afs. 1587.50 |
| Afs. 1285.45 (per hundred) | French Franc | Afs. 1285.45 |
| Afs. 1478.47 (per hundred) | Swiss Franc | Afs. 1478.47 |

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Nov. 12.—Dr. Ghulam Ali Rashidi, Officer-in-charge of the X-Ray Department in Baghlan Province has left for the Soviet Union for higher studies in radio-therapy; he has been awarded a WHO scholarship.

KUNDUZ, Nov. 12.—A team consisting of members of the Institute of Education and Columbia University experts arrived in Khanabad on Tuesday after a tour of educational institutions in Badakhshan and Takhar provinces. They paid a visit to the high school at Khanabad and then returned to Kunduz, where, after meeting with the provincial Governor, Major-General Abdul Kalam Seraji, they inspected the boys and girls middle schools in the town. The team left Kunduz for Balkh the same afternoon.

KABUL, Nov. 12.—The subject of discussion at yesterday's session of the Seminar in the Ministry of Mines and Industries was collective discussions, collective agreement, and amicable settlement of disputes through arbitration and mutual consultations between the representatives of labour organisations and the employers. Collective discussions mean negotiations between the representatives of labour organisations and employing agencies. In the event of a deadlock the point at issue is referred to an impartial third party for arbitration and peaceful settlement.

URUZGAN, Nov. 12.—The telephone line between Chakmak village in Uruzgan District and the District of Malistan, work on which was begun by the provincial department of communication one month ago, ended on Tuesday. An official of the department said that the 40 km. long telephone line has been erected on 800 poles.

GHAZNI, Nov. 12.—A group of Afghan and foreign experts of the Department of Water and Land Resources arrived in Ghaзni on Monday to carry out hydrological surveys. After meeting with Mr. Mohammad Sharif, the provincial Governor, the team continued its journey toward Katataw. Mr. Heppling, Chief of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board is accompanying the group.

Wilson's Measures

(Contd. from page 1)

speech by stressing that Britain wants lower trade barriers and not higher ones, and repeated the Labour government's pledge that the imports surcharge will be reviewed, reduced and removed as soon as our balance of payments is in a healthy position.

Then he said that the surcharge will not be levied on ships of over a maximum total of 18,000 pounds weight, and books and periodicals.

Callaghan said that a full year the surcharge—if unchanged—would bring in about 200 million pounds sterling of revenue and cut the nation's import bill by up to 300 million sterling.

Callaghan said government spending on defence and civil field would be reviewed.

Defence spending this year, he said, was over 2,000 million sterling—more than 350 million sterling was being spent overseas and was a direct burden on the nation's balance of payments.

Political observers said Callaghan's taxation proposals were clearly aimed at providing the basis for a national income policy pegged to productivity and that the government was determined to act against big business as well as wage earners in its battle to keep prices down.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the present tax system had become "a stumbling block to economic progress" and his proposed reforms were "a necessary counterpart to the government measures to put our external position right."

Ariana Airlines Inaugurates Kabul-Tashkent Flight



The Ariana Afghan Airlines this morning inaugurated its flights to Tashkent, capital of Uzbekistan SSR. A delegation headed by Mr. Gulbahar, President of the airlines also went to Tashkent in the first flight.

An official of the airlines said all the crew, including the pilot of the DC-6 plane, are Afghans.

Ariana will make regular weekly flights between Kabul

and Tashkent.

Mr. Saraskin, first secretary and Mr. Romansov second secretary of the Soviet Embassy were present at the airport to see the delegation off.

Rusk Sees No Immediate Prospect For Chinese Govt. To Join Disarmament Talks

WASHINGTON, November 12, (AP).—

U. S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk said Wednesday there was "not something in the immediate horizon" for China to join disarmament talks.

Asked in a television interview under what circumstances it would be possible for the United States to join China in disarmament talks, Rusk said that the possibility of taking immediate steps that would open up prospects for serious talks leading to the reduction of arms "is not something on the immediate horizon."

He noted that there is need for some progress in the disarmament talks already under way in Geneva.

When reminded that France had indicated willingness to join China in the summit meeting on disarmament, Rusk tartly noted that France has a chair at the Geneva talks "which she has not occupied."

Also, Rusk said that in direct contacts with China since 1955, there have been some opportunities to discuss the armament question.

"We've seen very little interest on the part of Peking in disarmament," he said. He conceded that any worldwide disarmament programme would necessarily have to include China.

As for the view of some allies that if China were admitted to the United Nations it would be easier to deal with, Rusk said: "I am very doubtful about that."

In the first place, the United Nations is not a reform school."

Rusk said that unless China decides to leave its neighbours alone in southeast Asia "there is trouble ahead."

"We have made it very clear that we are not going to pull away and leave southeast Asia to be overrun by these people from the north," he said.

Rusk disclosed no basic changes in US policy toward China by the Johnson administration and held to the position that it would be up to the Chinese to change their policies before any relaxation of tensions could be affected.

"We feel that they must come to the decision to leave these people alone in southeast Asia," he said. "Now if they do not, then there is trouble ahead. If they will, then there are not any problems there that cannot be solved

by the ordinary processes of discussion with the nations of south-east Asia."

Rusk said the relationships with the Chinese government "have nothing to do with our basic attitude toward the Chinese people."

"We all look forward to the day when those underlying relationships can be restored and we can express once again the century-long feeling that we have about the Chinese people."

Explosive Charge Carried By School Boy Injures 47

HANAU, West Germany, Nov. 12. (Reuter).—An explosive charge carried by an 11-year-old school boy exploded amid a group of school children here Tuesday, injuring at least 47 of them, 12 serious, police said.

The boy who found the charge on the roadside and took it to school to show his friends at playtime, is among the seriously injured.

His right arm was amputated. Two children lost an eye and others had operations for removal of splinters—from the heart in one case. The injured children are 10.

Police said about half the injured were sent home after hospital treatment.

Demonstration Still Reported To Be Continuing In Sudan

CAIRO, Nov. 12. (DPA).—Street demonstrations and riots still dominated the scene in the strife-torn Sudanese capital of Khartoum Wednesday—despite radio appeals by Premier Sir El Khatim El Khalifa for a prompt restoration of law and order.

The extent of the damage caused by pillaging and arson could not be determined in Cairo, however, since telephone connections between the two capitals were cut off again yesterday.

The entire UAR press today was unanimous in its condemnation of the anti-UAR demonstrations, which were described as "imperialist attempts" to drive a wedge between the Sudanese and UAR peoples.

The newspapers assured the Sudanese people and government of UAR's "unwavering sympathy".

Central Indian Govt. Sends Rice To Kerala To Meet Food Shortage

NEW DELHI, Nov. 12. (Reuter). The first of 50 trains carrying emergency rice supplies have reached the southern Indian state of Kerala.

And Indian government spokesman said trains had already arrived from Andhra and Orissa states and at least 1,000 tons of rice would continue to reach the state daily. The situation was expected to ease within a few days.

The Kerala government yesterday asked the Indian government for an airlift of rice, but the spokesman said this was not feasible as only small quantities could be moved by air.



PARK CINEMA:

At 4-30, 7 and 9 p.m. Iranian film; **SWALLOWS RETURN TO THEIR NEST.**

KABUL CINEMA:

At 4 and 6-30 p.m. Pakistani film; **BAGHAWAT.**

BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 4 and 6-30 p.m. Iranian film; **AROOS-E-FRANGI.**

ZAINEB CINEMA:

At 4, 6-30 and 9 p.m. Indian film; **KALA BAZAR.**

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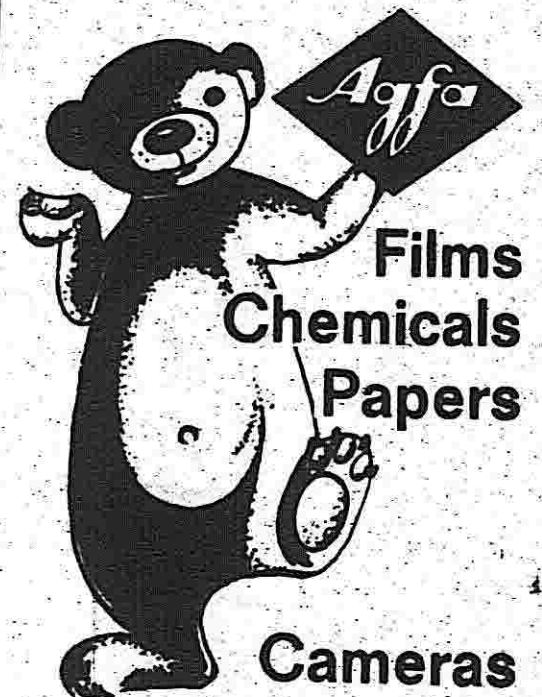
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